





## GLADSTONE AND THE QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

(From the Montreal Daily Post.)

On Saturday morning last the Legislative Assembly of Quebec adopted a series of resolutions in which the right of all people to self-government was asserted, and in which that representative body of the French Canadian race expressed its warm appreciation and great pleasure at the intention of the British Government to give Ireland a parliament of her own, and also expressed its great satisfaction and sympathy with the noble efforts of Mr. Gladstone in striving, with so much courage and statesmanship, to solve the problem of Home Rule for the Irish people. Yesterday, after the Speaker took the chair, he informed the House that he had cabled these resolutions to the English Premier and, had received the following reply:—

LONDON, April 20.

To the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec:

SIR,—I have received with deep gratification your telegram informing me of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec in support of the measure now before Parliament for the future government of Ireland. I am also writing to you my acknowledgements.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The reading of this message from Mr. Gladstone was received with great cheering. Hon. Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Carbray, moved that the resolutions adopted by the Legislature, and the reply received from the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, be entered on the journals of the house. This was unanimously agreed to.

The letter to which Mr. Gladstone refers as having been sent in formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions has been given to the press and was cabled to this side this morning. This letter reads:

"I am deeply gratified at the resolutions adopted by your honorable body. It is my belief that the people of England, who have partial responsibility for the old misdeeds of the British Government and the people of Scotland who have really none, will both concur in the wise and liberal views entertained by the Quebec Assembly."

The British Premier has the courage of his convictions to a marvellous degree. It is seldom, if not unprecedented, that one government will confess to another its misdeeds and its responsibility therefor. Mr. Gladstone has taken our local legislature into his confidence, and has told it in the plainest of terms, that Irish sufferings and misery are due to the misgovernment of Ireland by the English people. He evidently believes that open confessions are good for the nation as well as the individual. These admissions of Mr. Gladstone will assume an historic importance, and the Quebec Assembly will have the honor of furnishing the occasion to the Grand Old Man to make them.

## POETRY.

(From the New York Herald.)

A gentleman writes us to ask if we will kindly furnish him with a definition of the word "poetry." The task is too difficult to be undertaken at this time of year. We have neither space nor time to express an opinion of some of the poetry which finds its way into a newspaper office. The English language is abundantly ample for most emergencies, but wholly inadequate to the occasion when inspired souls pour themselves out in song and request us to print it.

If our correspondent has any tendency in that direction we advise him to check it instantly. Mr. Wegg was willing to do any amount of writing for Mr. Boffin at half a crown a week, but of poetry he said:—"It would come dearer. For when a person comes to grind off poetry night after night it is but right he should expect to be paid for its weakening effect on the mind."

A word of advice. Never offer your poetry to a newspaper man yourself, but coax somebody who doesn't know any better to do it for you. The moment an editor sees this kind of literature he loses all control of himself, becomes emotionally insane and ought not to be held responsible for anything he may do. If you must choose between poetry and what Pip calls a "purple leptic fit" don't choose the poetry.

## THE LONGEST WORD IN THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

The longest word in the English, or rather Welsh, language has, after a long period of oblivion, been once more exhumed. It is Llanfairpwllgwyngyll-geirgastburygarnant-tyllybegoch. This awful word of seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables, the name of a village in Wales, constituted the subject of a lecture lately given by the Rev. J. King, M. A., at the Museum, Berwick, in which he showed that it meant: "St. Mary's white hazel pool, near the turning pool, near the whirlpool, very near the pool by Llanfiliio, fronting the rocky island of Gogo."

## ARE FRENCH CANADIANS ENTERPRISING.

It is often said that the French Canadians are not enterprising. This statement is one of those hackneyed phrases which have a grain of truth in a bushel of errors. The same may be said of any conquered people in the world. In the history of the world's wars there is nothing surer than to the victors belong the spoils. Enterprise and commercial success fall as naturally into the hands of the vanquishers as water flows to the ocean. But can the people who say that the French Canadians are not enterprising point to any other conquered people who have held their own so well, against mighty odds, as the French Canadians have? Apart altogether from their marvellous numerical increase, is there not evidence of commercial enterprise in their mercantile establishments, their steamships, their press, their public institutions and their private past? In the *Daily Witness* of Saturday there appears a correspondence giving an account of the energy and enterprise of the French-Canadians of Quebec in their Dairymen's Association, and in which the correspondent frankly admits that the French-Canadians are far ahead of the English-speaking people of the province in the interest they take in all that relates to the farm. And this interest, he says, extend to Catholic clergy, "who take an active interest in the work of the convicts." English and Scotch farms are proverbially good, but it is encouraging to see the French-Canadians, to say the least, holding their own.—*Montreal Post*.

## Wit and Humor.

## THE POETRY OF ADVERTISING.

There is a land of bitter fears and wailing,  
A land most like that drear one Dame knew,  
Where wan-faced Niobe, with dark robes trailing,  
In sad procession moves, brows bound with rue.  
It is a land peopled by witless mortals.  
Compared with whom the virgins five were wise—

And there is wit above its gloomy portals:  
"We did not think it paid to advertise."  
There is a land that flows with milk and honey,  
Nor the condensed, nor yet the sortum strains.  
Each dweller bears a grippack fit with money.  
Bond, coupons, stocks and various other gains;  
Happy are these as, at high tide the fishes,  
No tear doth drown the laughter in their eyes:  
For better luck they have no sort of wishes:  
The cake is theirs: they learned to advertise.  
—*Printers' Circular*.

The use of a comma is sometimes important. At a banquet this toast was given: Woman—without her, man is a brute. It was printed: Woman, without her man, is a brute.

(Scene in a photograph gallery):  
Countryman—"How much do you charge for a fortygrat?" Photographer—"Fifty cents." Countryman—"Here's a quarter; jes' picture me a side face."

Johnny (just after Sunday school):—"Say jack, what is a sockdolager?" Jack—"Why, don't you know? It's what they sing in church when they get ready to go home. The minister gets up and says: 'Let us now sing the sockdolager.'"

"Oh, mamma," said the landlady's daughter, "Mr. Dumley has just paid me such a compliment." "Indeed," replied the landlady, severely. "I wish he would pay me something. What was the compliment?" "He said that the picture of the brace of quails which I have just finished for the dining-room is done so artistically that the very sight of it gives him an appetite."

"H'm! You take that picture down at once and hang it in my room."

The Major—"Now, then, what's the matter there?" Bugler Simmons—"Beg pardon, sir, but I don't like to ride the horse."

The Major (politely)—"Really! Sorry, Mr. Simmons, but the regulations don't provide barouchs for battery buglers."

Since James Parton made a plea in one of the monthly magazines for a newspaper without advertisements he is in daily receipt of forty-seven copies of the Congressional Record. He is in a fair way of getting too much of what he wants.

N. D. Rideout "got left" by the train from Sacramento yesterday and chartered an engine and gave chase after the passenger train, overtaking it about six miles from Sacramento.  
A lady wrote a book entitled, "We Two Alone in Europe." Another lady has since written another book entitled, "We Two." Now let a third lady write a book entitled, "We."

FOR SALE BY,  
Wm. Vinicombe, jr.

MEEHAN'S WHARF.

(back J. A. Eden's premises.)

100,000 AMERICAN

## Manilla Paper Bags

in all sizes, and in lots to suit—cheap for cash,—also,

Anchors, Chains, Cordage, Castnet Balls, Leads, Dory Oars, &amp;c., &amp;c. my.13.1m

## Lumber! Lumber!

ON SALE

By CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,  
Pine, Spruce & Hemlock BOARD.  
Pine, Spruce & Hardwood PLANK.  
Spruce & Pine STUDDING & JOISTING.  
Spruce, Pine & Hardwood SCANTLING.  
Clove & Sawn Cedar, SHINGLES.  
Pine & Spruce  
may17.

## TROUTING.

Poles, Lines, Reels,  
Floats, Hooks,  
Baskets and Straps,  
&c., &c., &c.,

At Woods' Hardware,  
may12 WATER STREET.

## Molasses. Molasses.

ON SALE

By P. & L. TESSIER,  
Choice Bright  
BARBADOES MOLASSES,  
(in puncheons, hogsheads & barrels.)  
—ALSO—  
A very Superior Choice lot of  
PORTO RICO MOLASSES.  
may11.

## "Knight's Home."

GEORGE C. CROSBIE,  
Having leased this well-known Establishment, will on and after MAY 1st, be prepared to entertain PERMANENT & TRANSIENT BOARDERS, at reasonable rates.  
By careful attention to the wants and comforts of his Guests, he hopes to make the house a "HOME" in every sense of the word, and to command a liberal share of patronage.  
ap22.3m.

JUST RECEIVED  
A few copies of the intensely interesting Book, entitled—

## "THE DARK CITY,"

—OR—  
"Customs of the Cockneys."  
[BY LEANDER RICHARDSON.]  
PRICE ..... 50 CENTS.

Also—more copies of  
"JONATHAN'S HOME."  
Price ..... 25 cents.

J. F. Chisholm.  
may12

## Salt! Salt!

FOR SALE,  
By P. & L. TESSIER,

## Cadiz SALT,

(EX STORE.)  
may19.

## Seed Potatoes &amp; Oats.

FOR SALE,  
By CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,  
A CHOICE CARGO, CONSISTING OF:

900 Brls. Eating & Seed POTATOES.  
1700 Bushels Seed & Feed OATS.  
Ex schr. "Darling," from Rustico, P. E. Island.  
may19.

## CADIZ SALT &amp; CORKWOOD.

ON SALE, (AFLOAT.)  
CADIZ SALT,  
—ALSO—  
80 Bundles  
THICK CORKWOOD.  
Superior quality.  
M. MONROE.  
may15.1w.

## FOR SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,  
10,000 Bushels Heavy BLACK OATS,  
900 Barrels Eating and Seed Potatoes,  
60 do TURNIPS,  
4 do PARSNIPS,  
36 Bales HAY.  
Ex Brig. "Lantana," from George-town, P. E. Island.  
may13

## The Subscribers

BEG to return their best thanks to their friends for past favors, and they take this opportunity to inform them and the public generally, that they are prepared with a full stock of

## Ale, Porter and Aerated Waters,

Equal to the best imported and at much less cost. Price list of the several articles will be furnished on application.

They also call the attention of Bankers and others to their STOCK OF ICE, Having stored during the winter

FOUR HUNDRED TONS SOLID TRANSPARENT

## ICE.

From Mundy's Pond.

The Office will be connected with Central Telephone Office and Messrs. J. B. & G. AYRE's upper and lower premises, on or about the 1st May. Orders received through that medium will be promptly and carefully executed;

## E. W. BENNETT &amp; Co.

RIVERHEAD BREWERY.

may4.1m.

## ON SALE.

...AT THE...

## ARMY &amp; NAVY DEPOT,

A SELECT STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING:

CHAMPAGNE—Charles Farre "Cabinet."

CLARET—St. Julien.

SHERRY—Various Brands.

WHISKEY—Scotch—Peebles special blend

WHISKEY—Rye—10 year's old.

ALES—Bass &amp; Arrols.

A Choice Selection of CIGARS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCO, constantly on hand.

Also, per steamer "Portia,"

1 Puncheon Choice Jamaica RUM

No. 119 DUCKWORTH STREET.  
may11.3m.

## Fancy Goods

FOR BAZAARS, &amp;c.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

## FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for Bazaars, and would respectfully request our lady customers to inspect our stock.

ALL GOODS MARKED LOW PRICES, to insure Quick Sales.

F. W. FINLAY.

may 11

## NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

## W. R. Firth's

And now offered, Cheap for Cash,

5,000 PIECES

ROOM PAPER,

Warranted full standard lengths; ranging price from 3d upwards.

30 PIECES

Superior Floor Cloths,

All widths. Cut to match.

280 PAIRS

Rich Lace Curtains,

(In white and Ecu.)

100 Pairs at 2s. 11d. Usual Price 3s. 9d.

50 Pairs at 5s. 3d. Usual Price 6s. 9d.

40 Pairs at 8s. 6d. Usual Price 10s. 6d.

30 Pairs at 9s. 9d. Usual Price 12s. 6d.

60 Pairs

(Assorted High-class.)

## SEE THE NEW

French Canvass Back Curtains with beautiful Floral Borders.  
may6.

## Cheese, Raisins &amp; Currants

JUST RECEIVED AT

## B. &amp; T. MITCHELL'S,

Fancy Biscuit Store.

20 Boxes Best Canadian CHEESE,

75 Boxes Off-stalk, Denia RAISINS, 28 lb. Boxes.

25 cases Choice CURRANTS  
may8



## Select Story.

## SET IN DIAMONDS.

## CHAPTER XLIX.

THE DUCHESS IN THE PRISON CELL.  
(Continued.)

The duchess did not understand in the least that one moment of passionate emotion, but went on calmly:

"Now that you will look at me, and listen to me, I have many things to tell you, and to ask you. First I beg of you to trust me; whatever may be the secret of your life, its history, its burden; trust me."

Passionate tears fell from the listener's eyes.

"I would," she cried, "If I could. Oh, Heaven! if I could."

"Try," said the duchess kindly. "Looking at you, I am quite sure that on your soul there is no stain of sin or crime; but if some great misfortune, the outward shadow of wrong, lies over you, tell me, trust me: will you?"

There was one minute of profound silence. Should she tell her, should she trust her, this beautiful young daughter looking at her with such loving eyes? Should she find comfort and rest for her weary heart in that daughter's love at last. No, not at that price. She had suffered so long, she would suffer to the end, and the end would not be far off.

"I cannot," she answered in a low, hoarse voice. "I cannot; do not ask me. It is torture to me to be compelled to say no."

"It shall be as wish, dear," was the gentle reply. "I am quite sure that you would trust me if you could. Perhaps, if you cannot tell me the whole story of your life, you might tell me how you came by the locket, and explain several other things to us that at present we cannot understand. Tell me, Mrs. Grey, how did that locket come into your possession?"

"I cannot tell," she replied. Then she added in a low tone of voice, "You know that I pleaded guilty."

"Then you pleaded falsely," said the duchess. "The locket found in your box was there when you came, and was not the one stolen from me at all."

Mrs. Grey looked at her with haggard eyes.

"How do you know that?" she asked. "The locket was stolen from you and found in my box. What more is to be said?"

"A great deal," replied the duchess. "The one great proof that you did not steal my locket is, that it has been returned to me. All the stolen jewels have been found; there is not one missing, and amongst them is my locket set in diamonds. The paper in which it is folded has never been opened, and my mother's writing is intact; you may think how well pleased I am to get it; we have both lockets now."

Another cry from those pale lips, more desperate, more despairing.

"You have them both?" she said. "Yes, they are locked away together, so that you see you could not possibly have taken mine."

No answer.

"And now," continued the duchess, "we want you to solve these mysteries for us. First, where and how did you get possession of the locket? Secondly, why did you plead guilty when the locket was found in your box?"

No answer.

"Mrs. Grey," said the duchess, pleadingly, "I beg of you to answer me; my husband and my father are vitally interested, I am interested myself. No matter how you came possessed of the locket—whether you bought it, found it, or whether it was given to you—tell us how it happened to be yours."

"I cannot," said Mrs. Grey. But with unwearying patience the duchess went on:

"You know that you must trust us; you know that I, myself, would never betray one word. Why not then trust me?"

"Because I cannot," she cried wildly. "I know you will hate me, you must hate me, you must think me basely ungrateful, but I am not—Heaven knows I am not. I can say nothing to you. My dear, my dear," she cried, vehemently stretching out her arms; "if you have any pity on me, any mercy for me, go, leave me and torture me no longer."

She knelt down as she uttered the words, and taking the hem of the duchess's dress in her hands, she kissed it with piteous tears.

## CHAPTER L.

DEEPER THAN EVER.

"Listen to me, Mrs. Grey. I am grieved that you should be so bitterly distressed," said the duchess; "what is more I will not distress you any further. Let me tell you why we are so anxious to know in what manner you have possession of the locket. You have heard me speak of my beautiful and gentle young mother, who died so tragical a death. My father, Lord Stair, had two lockets made, they were exactly alike in every detail, and they were both set in diamonds; my father gave one to my mother and one to me."

"Wait one moment," said Mrs. Grey, as she laid her hand on the duchess's arm.

The memory of it overpowered her; she turned sick and faint at heart. The bare walls of the cell disappeared; she was once more on the sunlit terrace, the white acacia leaves falling around her, the crimson passion-flowers at her feet; she saw the deep blue sky over her head, and the golden light of the sun; the birds were all singing; Darcy Este stood by her side, and "Little Sunbeam," now a beautiful, stately duchess, was in her arms. She can see her husband with the lockets in his hand, the sun shining on the costly gems; she can see the pictured eyes, so tender and so kind; she can see little Sunbeam stretch out her hand for the locket, and hear her husband laugh as he gives it to her. No wonder that a low cry comes from her lips as she begs the duchess to go on.

"As I was saying," resumed the duchess, "my mother took my locket for me, and put it away; she wrote on the paper, as you have heard, 'For my daughter Ethel when she is old enough to know her father's face.' That locket I have cherished above every other worldly possession; it was stolen from me with the rest of my jewels, and it has been returned to me with them. My mother, so my father tells me, often wore her locket; he remembers seeing the diamonds shining on her neck. The strangest thing is, that my aunt, Lady Holte, who lived with us then, declares that my mother wore that chain and locket on the night she left home for that fatal journey to London. How you are trembling, Mrs. Grey!"

It was the very pallor and weakness of death that seemed to come over her. "I will not say any more, if it distresses you," said the duchess.

"I pray you go on," was the answer. Better to know the whole truth at once—to know if they were on the track of the secret or not.

"The question is this. If my mother left home with that locket on her neck, how does it come into your possession more than seventeen years afterward? That is the mystery which puzzles us—it not only puzzles us, but makes us unhappy. If you could have seen the passion of longing, and love, and pain that came into my father's face when we were trying to understand it—"

Gradually, as the duchess spoke, Mrs. Grey had risen from her knees, and the dignity of a great sorrow fell over her—the weariness and despair left her face. As at the time of her trial, a light and radiance came over it that did not seem to be of this world at all.

"You see now, Mrs. Grey, of what vital importance it is to us to know how my mother's locket—the one she had on her neck when she died—came into your hands. You can understand that, out of respect to my dear mother's memory, we are most desirous to understand it. My father says that nothing was ever seen of the locket and chain at the time of the accident, although my mother's watch and chain were found upon her."

Again the prison walls faded away, and she was in the darkened tunnel—a thousand voices crying, "Lady Stair is dead! Lady Stair is dead!"

The sweet clear voice went on—"My father says there are many ways in which it can be accounted for. It is possible that while she lay—poor mother!—in Cliffe railway station, they may have been stolen from her, and sold or pledged. We do not want to hurt or to punish anyone; but we wish to know the simple truth. It may be that the locket and chain were stolen by someone then and afterward sold. It may be that it was sold afterward, bought by someone and presented to you. Tell us the truth about it. I pledge my word to you that nothing shall come of anything you may say. You fear to trust us, perhaps, lest we should, finding out the theft, try to punish the thief. We should not. We are quite content; but we long to know the truth. Everything that you say shall be sacred. (To be continued.)

RECEIVED PER S.S. CASPIAN  
A Consignment of French Copying and Writing Inks.

Manufactured by Antoine &amp; Sons, Paris.

Highest Award at every Exhibition.

ANTOINE'S Unrivalled Violet Black Copying Ink. Modern Writing Ink, absolutely Anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S Office writing Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S Splendid Mauve Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

ANTOINE'S New Red Ink, prepared especially for Steel Pens.

ANTOINE'S Blue-Black Writing Ink, of a beautiful blue in writing, immediately changed to the finest black, is very fluid, &amp;c.

The above Inks are put up in quart, pint, half-pint and quarter pint bottles, also in small glass ink-stands.

ANTOINE'S Colored Inks in small glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Carmine Inks, extra perfumed glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Strong Scented Mucilage, and double adhesive Office Gum.

J. F. Chisholm.

ap.29.

BY P. &amp; L. TESSIER.

Portland Cement,  
(FRESH.)

Soda Crystals,

(IN SUITABLE PACKAGES.)

may19.

Anglo-American Bakery.

J. B. &amp; G. AYRE, Proprietors.

Thankful for the liberal support received heretofore, inform their numerous customers of Newfoundland that their

New Stock of Biscuits

for Spring 1886, is now complete.

CONSISTING OF:

Soda Biscuits, Wine Biscuits,

Pilot Biscuits, Toast Biscuits,

Tea Biscuits, Finger Biscuits,

Lemon Biscuits, Coffee Biscuits,

Fruit Biscuits—two kinds,

Sugar Crackers, Wine Crackers,

Seed Sugar Crackers, Ginger

Snaps, Ginger Bread,

Butter Crackers, Oyster Biscuits,

Wedding and other Cakes, Tarts,

Bread, &amp;c., constantly on hand,

Assorted Confectionery,—made from Pure White Sugar.

Orders Solicited.

ap19.

Bridport! Bridport!

The Subscriber have just received, per steamer "Miranda,"

DEEP SEA LINES, BANK LINES,

ST. PETER'S LINES,

LONG SHORE LINES,

LONG &amp; SHORT SED LINES,

LONG SQUID LINES,

TWINES of all description used by Fishermen.

COD SEINE YARN—from 4-in. to 5½-in.

CAPLIN SEINE, DUNGARVAN, &amp; BUNT.

HERRING SEINE, &amp; BUNT.

BARKED HEAD ROPES, HERRING

NETS—Hemp and Cotton.

CAPLIN SEINES, HERRING SEINES.

P. &amp; L. TESSIER.

ap20.

129, -- WATER STREET, --129

RICHARD HARVEY

Is now offering the following

JOB LOT OF GOODS

At 25 per cent under the regular prices:

150 Pairs Girls' and Childrens' BUTTON BOOTS,

50 pairs Mens' Boots &amp; Shoes, 100 pairs Mens' Carpet Slippers, lot Frilling, lot Corsets—Ladies' and Childrens', lot Dress Goods, lot Mens' Braces and Neckties, lot Ladies' Gloves, lot Ladies' and Childrens' Hose, lot Sateen (choice patterns), lot Black Flowers, lot Trunks—3s. 6d. each.

may14.

NORTH SYDNEY COAL.

300 Tons daily expected, per bargt. "Petunia."

Orders will be booked at low rates now, and whilst discharging.

P. &amp; L. Tessier.

ON SALE.

BY P. &amp; L. TESSIER,

4000 Hhds. Cadiz Salt,

IN STORE.

ap29

SALT! SALT!!

(AFLOAT)

130 Tons SALT,

Landing ex brigt. "Dahlia,"

At P. &amp; L. TESSIER'S

UPPER PREMISES.

may13,31.

## Glassware. Crockeryware.

We keep on hand a Splendid Assortment of  
DINNER and TEA SERVICES.

And a Large Stock of Glass and Crockeryware—Also a few 5 o'clock Tea Sets.

Newfoundland Furniture &amp; Moulding Co.

G. H. &amp; C. E. ARCHIBALD.

may15

## GRAND OPENING!

The Undersigned begs to inform the Public that on or about  
SATURDAY, May 23rd., he will open

## A PROVISION &amp; GROCERY STORE,

In the Shop directly opposite the premises of H. K. DICKINSON, Esq., and he will be prepared to sell at the Lowest Market Rates,

FLOUR,  
TEA,  
BUTTER,  
SUGAR,  
COFFEE,  
AND OTHER ARTICLES.PORK,  
LOINS,  
JOWLS,  
CORN BEEF,  
HAMS,

Outport Customers will receive prompt attention.

may17.

Matthew Fleming.

## Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a Splendid

## LOT of CHOICE CIGARS

The best brands, viz:—

CIGARS: Flor de Cuba, Our Alderman, We Prosper, Capadura, Marquisate, Jersey Lily, Cazadora, Waverly, Alice, Terrier, Lucy, Glendale, All a Samee, Millionaire. And hourly expected, 100 Boxes of that

Famous Brand "Noisy Boys."

All these Brands have been carefully selected by one of our best judges, who exercised his best skill in the selection. They are now offered at unusually low rates at their Establishment No. 178 and 180 WATER STREET.

may15.

P. JORDAN &amp; SONS.

## THE

Subscribers respectfully draw the attention of house and shopkeepers to their large stock now complete, and of their intention of selling about one ton of Coleman's No. 1 Starch; 200 dozen Lamp Burners (all sizes); and 200 dozen Brushes, embracing shoe, scrub, stove, hair, clothes, paint, &amp;c., at a nominal profit.

## FRENCH

and other Boot Blackings, Stove, Furniture and Brass Polish, Brunswick Black, Harness Jet, Axle Grease, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

We can also supply the fishermen with the necessary requisites, such as small, middle and large Quarter (Kirby Tinned) Hake and Bultow Hooks; Caplin, Herring, Genging and Salmon Twines; Squid, long and short sed;

## SHORE

St. Peter and Bank Lines. ANGLERS will find in our Store everything they require at cheap rates. AGRICULTURISTS, come and inspect our bona fide Ploughs, Cultivators, Rakes, Spades, Prongs, Pickaxes, &amp;c., Hay and Clover Seeds. We would say to our patrons, come one, come all, come early and decide for yourselves the

## QUESTION

of fair, square and cheap dealings in Flour, Bread, Rice, Barley, Pork, Joles, Loins, Beef, Butter, genuine Tea, Coffee, Sugar, American and Belfast Hams and Bacon, Canned Meats, Preserves, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Olive and Castor Oils, Syrups and Confectionery in great variety, at CASH 'SYSTEM'—SMALL PROFITS.

M. &amp; J. TOBIN,

170 &amp; 172 Duckworth Street, Beach, St. John's, N. F.

may14.

## For Sale by the Subscriber.

Superior Extra FLOUR,

Superfine FLOUR,

OATMEAL—in half-barrels.

PEAS—in half-barrels,

CORN MEAL.

FAMILY MESS PORK,

PORK LOINS &amp; JOWLS,

CANADIAN BUTTER,

AMERICAN BUTTER,

White &amp; Brown SUGAR,

TEA &amp; COFFEE,

BISCUITS—Fancy &amp; Plain.

BREAD—in half-bags.

TOBACCO, CIGARS &amp; PIPES.

Scotch, Colgate &amp; Family SOAP.

John J. O'Reilly,

290, WATER STREET,

and 43 &amp; 45, KING'S ROAD.

may18.



## THE COLONIST.

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## The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1886.

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

## VI.

In 1867 a Commissioner was appointed by the British House of Commons to enquire into the superiority of the exhibits of Continental over British manufactures as shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1866. In the Report made by the Commissioner of Inquiry, Dr. Lyon Playfair, referring to the education of the workmen in France and Germany, stated that the one cause, upon which there was most unanimity of conviction, is that France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland, possessed good systems of Industrial Education, for the masters and managers of factories. Another said:—In the matter of high instruction of all that tends to convert the mere workman into an artisan. Austria, France, and Prussia were clearly passing us. Another who had acted as a juror in the Exhibitions of 1862 and 1866 said:—"The workmen of other countries have a far superior education to ours. Their productions show clearly that there is not merely a machine working, but that brains sit at the loom, and intelligence stands at the spinning-wheel." Another witness, also a juror, said:—"It requires no skill to predict that, unless we adopt a system of technical education for our workmen in this country, we shall soon not hold our own in cheapness of cost, as well as in the excellence and quality of our mechanical production." The *Edinburgh Review*, from which we have obtained the foregoing evidence, contains the following remarks upon it:—"It seems to us that one of the first things to adopt, or to improve and enforce in our schools is a good system of scientific drawing, in which, as much as in anyone element of teaching we are grievously defective as compared with foreign schools. This, indeed, lies at the root of the entire system of trade and art tuition."

These quotations will suffice to show the importance attached to Industrial Education in Europe. In England where, up to the time referred to, little had been done in this respect, there are now many science and art schools. In the Board Schools also besides elementary science, there is a carefully graded course of instruction in industrial drawing. A movement in this direction is going on in the United States. There are several Schools, in which, in addition to instruction in the principles underlying the chief trades, manual training is received at stated times. Schools of this kind, or rather workshops, in connection with the Common Schools are established in Boston, Gloucester, New Jersey, Philadelphia, and other cities to which we will more fully refer in another issue.

## OPENING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court opened at 12 o'clock and the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—James Murray, Foreman; Charles Tessier, Joseph Simms, John O'Dwyer, Henry Duggan, J. L. Ross, Warren Campbell, John Henderson, Michael Dea, William Duggan, Thomas Keating, George E. Bearns, William Clouston, Richard Pierce, Thomas Walters, William Frew, F. H. Chown, George Anderson and Lawrence White.

His Lordship the Chief Justice then delivered the following address:—

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the almost complete absence of crime in the community during the past six or seven months, there being only two cases of larceny, and as

far as criminal matters are concerned, we are in a most creditable position. Only one of those cases will be given to your consideration, that of George Memory and Duncan McIntyre, who are charged with having stolen from the house of John C. Strang, a cash-box containing notes, silver and one gold piece—the amount of which will appear from the evidence of Strang himself—and also 3 boxes of cigars, 6 flasks of whiskey and six flasks of brandy. Memory admits his guilt, but what he says as regards himself must not be regarded against McIntyre. The evidence is chiefly circumstantial. The only direct evidence against McIntyre is that a Commercial Bank cheque, identified by Strang, was found upon his person.

I wish to refer to an Act made long ago and very frequently violated and infringed. The Act is entitled, "The Re-building of St. John's and says:—"No person shall build, erect or put up any building or erection other than such as shall be built of brick, stone or other unflammable material, and roofed or covered with iron, slate or other unflammable material, in such parts of the said town as hereinafter described, that is to say:

On the Southside and to the Southward of Duckworth Street.

On the Southside and to the Southward of George Street.

On the Southside and to the Southward of a line drawn parallel to and 200 feet to the Northward of the North side of that part of Water Street which lies between Flower Hill firebreak and Job's Bridge."

No town has suffered more from fire than this, and care should be taken to have this Act enforced. I would also allude to Constabulary Act, and the obligation of parties to assist police when called upon. The character of our people is such that they will always be ready to assist the police when necessary.

The Jury retired to consider the Bill of Indictment against Memory and McIntyre.

The Petty Jury called and dismissed till Monday at 11 o'clock.

## THE WORK OF THE SESSION WHICH COST \$32,000!

The following acts were passed by the Newfoundland Legislature during the session which closed yesterday:

I.—An Act to control and regulate the sale of poisons.

II.—An Act to amend the practice of the Supreme Court.

III.—An Act to amend the law relating to the Public Health.

IV.—An Act to amend the forty-sixth Vic., Cap. nineteen, entitled, an Act respecting certain Legislative disabilities.

V.—An Act in aid of the Imperial Act providing for the transfer to the Dominion Government—the Lighthouse at Cape Race with its appurtenances, and for other purposes connected therewith.

VI.—An Act to amend title sixteen Cap., fifty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes entitled of the salaries of certain officers.

VII.—An Act passed in the thirty-eight reign of Her present Majesty, Cap. seventeen entitled, an Act to amend title sixteen Cap., forty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes.

IX.—An Act for the encouragement of manufacturing.

X.—An Act to amend title three Cap. nineteen of the Consolidated Statutes.

XI.—An Act for the promotion of Agriculture.

XII.—An Act for the preservation of game.

XIII.—An Act for granting a sum of money for constructing and repairing roads, streets and bridges, and other public works within this colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of game.

XIV.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this colony and its appendages.

XV.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes.

XVI.—An Act to make provision for the liquidation of certain liabilities of the Colony, and for other purposes.

XVII.—An Act to indemnify his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.

XVIII.—An Act to provide for the Contingent of the Legislature.

XIX.—An Act to amend the law relating to the Newfoundland Savings Bank.

XX.—An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, caplin and other bait fishes.

His Excellency withheld his assent to the last Act for the present, all the other Acts he assented to.

## Latest English Mail News.

By files of papers of date of steamer *Nova Scotian* leaving England May 11th we glean the following summary of news:—

In the Lords, after the Royal assent had been given to several bills, the Earl of Rosebery made a statement in producing copies of the collective notes presented to Greece and of the replies of M. Delyannis, which he characterized as unsatisfactory. He justified the attitude adopted by the Powers towards Greece, in the interests of that country and of Turkey, and of the peace of Europe, by referring to the bellicose speech of the Greek Premier on the previous evening. His lordship also expressed his gratification at the fact that the European concert was undisturbed. The Marquis of Salisbury, in the course of a brief speech, alluded with pleasure to the action of the Government as being that of not one but of all parties in the State.

Lord Granville proposed that the Earl of Morley should be appointed Chairman of Committees of the house in succession to the late Earl of Redesdale. To this Lord Salisbury moved as an amendment the appointment of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. On a division the motion was lost by a large majority, and the Duke of Buckingham was then elected chairman.

In the Commons, Mr. Bryce, in answer to a question, said that neither England nor any of the Powers were at war with Greece; and the blockade was a peaceful one. Mr. Childers said he intended to introduce the police superannuation bill after two other measures of which he had charge. Mr. Bryce announced the conclusion of a satisfactory commercial convention with Spain.

Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill for the future government of Ireland, and spoke for two hours being just one hour and a half under the time he took to introduce the bill for first reading. He travelled over much of the old ground. Many members, he said, had during the recess been down to their constituencies, and had spoken many inaccuracies as to himself. He maintained that he had always regarded Home-rule as a question of the gravest importance, and had wished that by the passing of good acts for Ireland that Home-rule would be established in the only way in which it could be admitted. In this he had been disappointed. For himself he had perfect faith in representative institutions, and it would be dangerous to the constitution of this country to hesitate to grant them. In his explanation he could not address himself to the whole of the hostile criticism of the bill, but he regretted that members with whom he had been in the habit of working, had been obliged to sever themselves from the Government. The Government were bound to consider the objections which had been raised, but they could not sacrifice the main principles of the Bill. What the Government had made up their minds they could not do, was—first, that they could not introduce a principle of confusion into the work of the house; they were unwilling to fetter against its will the action of the Irish legislative body in any case, except where cardinal Imperial interests require it; they could do nothing that would have the effect of placing the measure in a condition that would receive a qualified and grudging assent from the Irish representatives; and they would do nothing that would have the effect of pledging the committee on the bill before the second reading. That was to say, the Government were determined not to go into the details before the principle was accepted, but they would promise to give a fair consideration to any proposal in committee. As to the objection to taxation without representation, provision was made in the bill charging Ireland with certain taxation. The Government would meet the objection by inserting a provision which would give the Irish members, if they objected to the taxation, an opportunity of coming to the House of Commons to take a share in its discussion. The right hon. gentleman concluded by remarking that what was now proposed was in order to meet the first necessity of a civilized society, and the Government desired to take away discontent, neck and crop, from Ireland. Lord Hartington followed by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months. His Lordship submitted that the Prime Minister had completely failed to answer the question whether Home Rule was compatible with the unity of the Empire.

A public notice was issued yesterday directing all persons having any property belonging to the late actuary of the Cardiff Savings Bank to deliver the same to the trustees. The Corporation are about to purchase the bank premises, and the amount thus realized will go to the benefit of the depositors. It is expected that the whole of the funds will be transferred to the Post office Department in the course of a few days.

At the Ipswich Assizes yesterday, Charles Edward Wigger was sentenced to three months imprisonment, without hard labor, for accepting a bribe at the general election in November. The prisoner maintained that he was innocent, but Baron Pollock held that no statement of that kind could throw doubt on the justice of the verdict, especially as the accused has declined to go into the witness-box and give evidence to that effect.

At Bow-street, yesterday, Mr. John R. Rogers, theatrical manager, was charged with sending a letter to Mr. C. Arnold, an actor, challenging him to a duel. The defendant's solicitor urged that the case might be disposed of by his client entering into recognisances to keep the peace, as nothing serious was intended. The plaintiff's advocate, however, declined to have the matter settled in that way, and the case was adjourned.

George Edward Ray, solicitor of Norwich, was sentenced at the Ipswich Assizes yesterday to seven years' penal servitude, having been found guilty of several charges of forgery.

The Select Committee on the shop hours regulation bill met again yesterday, and received petitions in favour of closing at eight o'clock, except Saturdays, for which ten o'clock was proposed. This concluded the evidence, and the committee afterwards proceeded to consider the clauses of the bill.

The proceedings of the annual assembly of the Baptist Union commenced yesterday in Bloomsbury Chapel, London. The Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, delivered his presidential address, and announced that during his year of office he intended to devote himself to the work of developing the interests of the denomination in villages and in home mission work. The report showed that they had 2,713 churches with a membership of 315,940, while in their schools they had 472,000 children.

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## Correspondence.

## LETTER FROM REV. M. A. CLANCEY ON HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

PLACENTIA, May 18, 1886.

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of the *COLONIST* to tender to Mr. Carty my congratulations of the erasing of his name from the dishonored roll of the Liberal Party in Newfoundland. They sought, by their action in expelling Mr. Carty from their ranks, to cover him with shame; they have succeeded in marking him as the one honorable exception to a servile band of sycophants.

I do not care what notion of expediency or of party exigency influenced the Liberals in their action on Mr. Emerson's Resolutions. To sympathize with, and if possible, to second the efforts of a nation struggling to be free, and the genius of a great statesman striving to give a new life and constitution to a long enslaved race, should have been sufficient to raise even the Liberal Party above any petty considerations of personal malice. This matter should not have been treated as a party question in any sense. We should have hoped that broader and more enlightened views would have characterized any party pretending to profess Liberal principles. Even the traditions of the people here ought to have made our Representatives more in accord with Irish feeling. Not many years since Irishmen were foremost in the struggle for freedom and a Constitution for Newfoundland; but those men who nowadays turn their backs upon the Old Land, are "falsar than all fancy fathomed; falsar than all songs have sung," and would, no doubt, in the very expressive words of an old Roman, "defile even the ashes of their fathers."

The destinies of Ireland are still trembling in the balance. We do not yet know the fate of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. It is not likely that any action of our local legislature, would have had much effect on the Imperial Parliament; but we can plainly see that even goodwill was sadly wanting on the part of those from whom better might have been expected.

For my part, I have no feeling, save that of contempt, for the men who have now done their little best to perpetuate the slavery from which they never would have arisen by their own efforts.

I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,

M. A. CLANCEY, P.P.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

ST. JOHN'S, May 12, 1886.

MR. EDITOR.—The tax-payers of St. John's West feel not a little indignant at the manner in which they are being treated by the Government.

I do not wish to be a fault-finder, but when things assume such enormous proportions some person should make known the true state of affairs in this now partly neglected District.

On yesterday, during part of the day, could be seen on Water Street six laboring men at work drain-digging at, I suppose, three shillings and sixpence per day, and behold, no less than eight overseers! I did not see the eight present at any one time, but I did see them at different times.

These eight notables were, S. McKay, Esq., Chairman Board of Works; Mr. W. Boyd, Member Board of Works; Mr. Burchell, the Mason; Mr. P. Jackson, Mr. M. Bambrick, Mr. R. Muldowney and Mr. John Roach—the two last named are East-Enders—want claim they have in the West-End I am at a loss to know. Come, Messrs. Scott and Morris, see to this matter, as it is not

from East-Enders you expect your return to the Assembly.

To return to our eight worthies, they cost the Colony about \$9,000 per annum, or \$30 per day 300 working days.

Now, Mr. Editor, I consider this state of affairs should not exist, especially in the most independent District in Newfoundland.

I would also wish that the Chairman distribute his carriage hire more fairly, as it is very unfair that one or two persons should monopolize all patronage in that direction. By-the-by, I would ask does St. John's East pay its proportion of carriage hire!

I hope the Government will see to these matters and appoint a competent Road Inspector for this District, and not allow matters to remain as they are just now.

I hope shortly to address you again on other subjects of importance to our people.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor for your valuable space,

I remain, yours, &c.,

WEST-END.

## Local and other Items.

The thermometer registered twenty-nine degrees last night.

The steamer *Plover* left Greenspond at noon yesterday bound north.

The steamer *Curtlew* left Bay of Islands at 10 a. m. yesterday bound home.

A splendid horse belonging to G. A. Rendell, Esq., died last night of Lock-jaw.

English Cauliflower of this year's grow this for sale at McDonald's Fancy Grocery Stores on Gower Street.

The fence on the Circular Road side of Bannerman Park is in a dilapidated condition; the authorities should see to it.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee this morning it was decided to discontinue all delivery of provisions to the poor at the close of the present month of May.

Three hundred members of the Juvenile Total Abstinence Society attended the funeral of Martin Smart, the poor young fellow whose melancholy death by crushing we recorded on Tuesday last.

As his Excellency dined with Mr. Mare last evening, the appearance of the fish was no doubt considered as opportune as the proverbial turbot was by the Venetian Nobleman on the morning of his wedding feast.

Cricketers and Athletes generally are complaining that there is no ground upon which to practice and play the season's matches. The various clubs should consolidate and hire a piece of land and get over this difficulty.

List of passengers per *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool. Mrs. Holland and infant, Mrs. F. Holland, Mrs. Goodridge, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Skinner, Messrs. Goodridge, T. O. Oliver, Thomas Skinner, Wm. Rendell, T. S. Vincent, James Ryan and six intermediate.

The first salmon of the season was brought into town yesterday by Mr. James Hickey of Outcove, it weighed sixteen pounds and was sold to R. L. Mare, Esq., for forty cents per pound. Mr. Hickey thus realized the sum of six dollars and forty cents for his day's work.

Captain Samuel Barber in the schooner *Victor*, arrived from Fogo last night. He reports the ice still near the land in Green Bay, and the general fishing outlook extremely dull. He brought two thousand five hundred seals got in the neighborhood during the past spring, for which he has only been offered three dollars and twenty cents per hundred.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* arrived at eight o'clock this morning from Liverpool and Queens-town; she brought a small quantity of freight. She has one hundred and seventy soldiers on board to relieve the garrison at Halifax. The 170 men are of the following detachment of the Royal Irish Rifles, all young men evidently recruits, also drafts from three artillery regiments, a number of Royal Engineers and a portion of an hospital and ambulance corps for Halifax. It will be remembered that it was the Royal Irish Rifles that got all the credit in Wolsey's despatches from Egypt.

NOTICE.—The office of the SCOTCH DYE WORKS has re-opened at 140 New Gower Street, head of Waldegrave Street, 8 doors East of old stand, and are now ready to receive Ladies' and Gents' Clothing of every description. We will clean and press all kinds of Goods to look equal to new, or Dye them in any of the fashionable colors. Ladies' and Gents' Summer Suits cleaned and done up in best style. Don't wash or rip any Goods sent to my Works. Office hours from 8 to 1 and from 2 to 6 and from 7 to 8 1/2. L. FORRESTER, ap.5.3m. Proprietor.

## JUST RECEIVED,

Per s.s. "Polino" from Montreal, Family LAUNDRY SOAP.

30 lb. boxes—1 lbs bars.

J. J. O'REILLY,

290, Water Street, and 43 & 45, King's Road, may 13.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

Now Landing at the Wharf of CLIFT, WOOD & Co., A Choice Cargo of Bright, Round

North Sydney Coal

Ex schr. "Annie C. Moore." Sent home cheap whilst vessel discharging. may 19.